NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STE

TERMS cash in advance. Money sout by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—THE GERMAN

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway -LAXES OF KILLIRNEY-

WALLACK'S THEATRE Broadway .- Bossouce WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.-Ticker or Leave

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. STRICKEN HEART-

MEW BOWERT THEATRE BOWERY-CARRIER AND

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Dogs or the JUNGLE-BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, ARABAM GIANT, GRANT GIRL, GLANT BOY, LIELIPETIN KINGS Ed. at all bours. FOREST BANDIT-ROUGH DIAMOND-Afferman and

BRYARTS' MINSTREES. Mechanics' Hall 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Bongs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Jeyres the Post.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -ETHIOPIAN GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. -Bun Languan, Songa, Dances, &c. - Double Barborn, Room.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS, PANTONIMEN, BURELSOOPS, AC. - NOUNTAIN OFFICAN. BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway. -Gra-NASTO AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and Regenter.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway .- THE STEREOSCOPTICAN NIBLO'S SALOSN, Broadway.-LECTURE ON IRON

NEW YORK MUSBUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway (TRIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.-Ethiopian

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, December 2, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WERKLY HERALD must be band ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers morehants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertis serted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

There appears to be no later news of importance from General Meade's army since Monday evening. The two armies were separated by Mine run valley, which crosses the Fredericksburg and Orange plank road twelve miles from Orange Court House. General Lec is strongly entrenched there, and seems disposed to make a firm resistance. No firing was heard yesterday. It was reported in Washington that General Meade had fallen back to Fredericks burg, but the despatches of our correspondents Indicate that an assault on the enemy's works at Mine run by our infantry, under cover of artillery, took place on Monday. All our batteries which could command the enemy'sposition were ordered to open, and after half an hour's firing, which the rebels feebly answered, an attack was ordered. General Wurren pushed on, and found the numbers and position of the enemy stronger than was anticipated, and paused for further instructions. The attack was then immediately checked, and all firing ceased. This is the latest story we have from the Army of the Potomac. Rebel accounts to Sunday say that as the two armies were then confronting each other, a fearful fight could not be long postponed. They cavalry were driven across Raccoon Ford on Saturday by the rebel General Fitzhugh Lee.

A despatch from Cumberland Gap yesterday says that all the available force there has been sent to intercept Longstreet's retreat into Virginia. A messenger from Knoxville states that the attempt of Longstreet to cross the river on Sunday morning brought on a general engagement, which resulted in his defeat and the capture of five thousand of his forces. General Foster arrived at the gap on Monday, on his way to Knoxwille. General Granger had gone on with reinforcements to General Burnside, whose position at latest accounts remained intact.

The latest from Chattanooga is up to yesterday. General Bragg was then beyond Dalton, Georgia. Our special correspondence from General Grant's army to-day gives a splendid and highly graphic history of the late victories in the West-the battles of Lookout Mountain, Tunnell Hill, and the assault on Mission Ridge. A fine map accompanies our correspondent's description. Rebel ac counts from Atlanta state that the Union troops "charged on Lookout Mountain forty thousand strong, at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing at the foot of Mission Ridge. The corps of Gen. Breckinridge met the shock with unflinching courage and determination. In the afternoon the enemy Increased in numbers, and by repeated attacks succeeded in making an impression on our lines. At four o'clock in the afternoon the left of the centre gave way, the enemy pouring into the valley like a flood. Our troops seeing themselves out off got confused and retreated in disorder." This account tallies fully with our own.

Generals Hooker and Palmer evacuated Ringgold yesterday, after burning all the mills, depots public buildings and railroad bridges.

The latest from Charleston is to the 28th ult. and comes by the Arago yesterday. The firing on Fort Sumter was being continued steadily, crush ing in the masonry at almost every shot, and killing a portion of the devoted garrison. Some shells'occasionally drop into the city, but without doing much demage.

The rebel privateer Relief, a sailing vessel, was spoken on the 11th of September, in latitude 25

24 south, and longitude 4 47 cast. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The charter election yesterday presed off very guietly and smoothly. C. Godfrey Gunther was rotos. All the democratic candidates for Alderinter, except one, were successful, and the majority
of the democratic nominees for Councilmen, Police Justices, Civil Justices and school officers,
post that constant is a successful, and the majority
of the democratic nominees for Councilmen, Police Justices, Civil Justices and school officers,
post that constant is a successful, and the majority
of the democratic platforms for a living military here of the present
war and claptrap of democratic platforms for a living military here of the present
war and claptrap of democratic platforms for a living military here of the present
war and claptrap of democratic platforms for a living military here of the present
war and the living issues of 1864. We think
to meet likely, too, that the opposition will
find their light and their principles embodied
in General McClelles.

particulars will be found under the appropriate head in another part of the paper.

Our special European correspondence, the with extracts from our foreign files, published in the HERALD to-day, contain very interesting and important details of the news to the 18th of November. The very latest reports of the English turf and prize ring are also published in our columns. have interesting advices from St. Domingo to the 7th inst., giving a regular review of the progress of the Spanish and Dominican arms to the percent time. We also have some original letters treating of the same struggle, but, though of much interest, the news is not of that is

portance which demands its immediate publicity. We have dates from Bermuda, West Indies, to the 18th instant, but the papers contain no news The following paragraph, from the Royal Gazette of the 17th instant, may be important, as it possi-bly-refers to a new and dangerous blockade run-'The quickest steamer that was ever in the Hamilton waters paid us a visit on Friday last. She is named the Heroine, is of iron, Clyde built, is 106 tons burthen, and is 180 feet long. She stow, we are told, three hundred bales of cotton. On her passage up from St. Georges she averag nineteen miles an hour. We understand that she has been sent out here to W. P. Campbell, Esq. for sale. There was a party of ladies and gentle men from St. Georges on board the Heroine Friday. She returned to St. Georges the same evening." Let the officers of our blockading squadron look out.

The Surrogate has admitted to probate the will of Francis Callan, deceased. The accounts of the estates of George W. Miller, George Walter, Antoine Vignes and Catherine Vignes, deceased, have ocen finally settled and adjusted.

The rise in gold imparted a more bougant tone to the markets for both foreign and domestic merchandise yes-terday, and in quite a number of articles there was a fair business. At the Produce Exchange there was no especial change in anything; but the advance established or londay was sustained, but only a moderate business was d in flour, grain and provisions. Petroleum was in fair demand, but business was checked by the firm eas of bolders. In groceries the movement was mode rate. Freignts continued dull, but rates were unchange market for beef cattle was but moderately sur piled, and with a good enquiry prices ruled nearly cent higher on the average, though the range was much the same. There was a larger proportion of prime offer-ings, owing to which this class sold at about last week's was from 7c. to 1114c., though some scallawage wont at The election interfered with business; but all sold. Milch Sc., the latter an extreme. Sheep and lambs were active Swine were lower; corn ted 5%c a 64c.; atill 5%c. a fc. The total receipts were 5,223 beeves, 125 cows, 589 yeals,

Approaching National Campaign. The farce of our city election is over. Mr. Gunther is the lucky man who succeeds Mr. Opdyke as our Lord Mayor. This result will not set the Hudson river on fire nor create a panic in Wall street. It will not involve us in anarchy, nor will it advance our generous taxpayers within full view of the promised millennium. Some politicians have been disappointed, others have been successful; some plans have been spoiled, and others have been ratified by the dear people. The Corporation dance will go on, the fiddlers will be paid, the invited guests will enjoy the feast, as usual, and the taxpayers, as usual, will be called upon to foot the bills. The good old game of the spoils will go on through its appointed channels. It is the game of "the little joker," and that is al!-Thousands of dollars have been wasted to find out all the strong and weak points of Boole, Blunt and Gunther-three ordinary sized menwhen we have three giants on exhibition in the city for the sum of twenty-five cents.

After the solemn, important and satisfactory State elections of the passing year we were entitled to this broad farce of our Corporation election. It comes in like the donkey or suck race after the regular business of a race course. But still, in reference to the impending grand national political campaign, this local election. like all the recent State elections, has disclosed one very important fact. It shows us that the ricketty machinery of our existing political lished in the Presidential contest. The old democratic party is as dead as the old whigh party, and thus Tammany, Mozart and the Al bany Regency amount to nothing. The repub lican party of 1860, also, we are thus informed, has finished its mission. Even in name it has almost ceased to exist.

Our city election of the 1st day of December 1863, will stand as the little scrub race mark ing the boundary between the old order o things gone by and the new order of things to come. In the camps of the federal administra tion it appears that the contest for the Presiination will be between Presiden Lincoln and Secretary Chase. But it is alto gether probable that as the day draws nigh the party in power will discover the superior availability of some such popular military hero of the present war as General Grant or General Banks. In fact one of these men, or some other available soldier, it may become necessary for the administration to fall back upon in order to head off the independent military emancipation movement under way, East and West, in behalf of General Fremont

On the other side, all the political elements of the loyal States opposed upon any ground to the present administration or in favor of a change will be apt to find, also, that no other man than a popular bero of this war will answer their purposes. Hence, in all probability. in casting about for such a candidate, they will settle, by common consent, upon General Mc-Clellan. His popularity is everywhere felt and apparent, and his retirement from active service has only served to enhance his claims among his numerous admirers. We understand that within a few weeks or months he may withdraw from the military profession and proceed to work out his future career in the civil walks of life. In taking this step, we presume be will feel it due to himself, the army and the country to clear up all the unsettled questions connected with his eventful military campaigns and we dare say, too, that in this work he will present a satisfactory record of facts, reasons

and results to the American people. At all events, we conjecture that a military hero, fresh in his laurels from the tented field. will be apt to supersede all his rivals for the Presidential ticket on the administration side and that the opposition elements, in order to make a promising contest on their side, will be conneiled to cast into the sea of oblivion all the backneyed democratic, old line whig and Bell-Everett politicians of bygone days, and all the stuff and claptrap of democratic plat

pertain, passed by without a battle though the Army of the Poto-Virginia. mao and the army under Lee were apparently only separated by a distance of few miles. Though this circumstance would not seem to be important, it is yet a new one in the history of this war, and is to some ex tent significant of the new conditions under which the respective armies meet. Hitherto whenever the circumstances have been such that a battle was in any way imminent for the two or three days before Sunday, and could be brought on by a simple advance of the enemy, Sunday has brought the battle. But there is ss confidence now. The rebellion cannot afford to bid its usual "gay defiance to mischance," and venture all, after a doubtful battle, on a grand charge of infantry. Southern armies are smaller than they were, and their immense charges of infantry, exposed to the fire of the most perfect artillery, across spaces half a mile in width, and met at last by infantry of equal spirit, hurt the Southern armies more than they do any one else. Southern generals also have less stomach for the fight than they had in the days when they saw the magnificen advance of their lines across the fields made memorable by the earlier battles of the war. General Lee has, too, by this time a very natural respect for General Meade, and he will not venture, in the presence of this soldier, upon any such desperate manœuvre as that by which, in May, he compelled the retreat of the Army of the Potomac from the very district in which it lay on Monday last.

We need not be surprised, therefore, if an extensive chapter of manouvres precedes, to the great trial of popular patience, the battle that we look for. Caution is a necessity with General Lee, and to be at least very careful is natural to General Meade. Yet the latter's free advance and relinquishment of his line of communications is a bold movement for a cautious man to make, and augurs well for our cause in so far as it gives good evidence of General Meade's confidence in his own

Already we have achieved in this short cam paigh two positive and important successes first, by Meade's passage of the Rapidan and formation of a line of battle nearly perpendicular to the enemy's line and on his flank, Le was compelled to relinquish the river as a line of defence, and to abandon in great part a po sition that had been strengthened by considerable labor, and that would have cost us ten thousand men to carry it by assault; second by the tenacity with which our line of battle was held almost before it was fairly formed we compelled the enemy to relinquish an im portant attempt and to seek safety in timely retirement; for the rapid march of one Lee's corps from its position on the Rapidan and its fight with General French is, as far as it goes, analogous to the march made by Stonewall Jackson previous to the battle of Chancellorsville and his defeat of the Eleventh corps, except in its result. Both attempts were made on our right wing; but on this occasion our right wing was at the other end of the line and nearer the river. If, therefore, the enemy, encouraged by any success at this point, had thrown his whole force there and won a battle, the result might have been disastrous to us; but the Third corps did all that could flave been expected of it, crush-ed the attempt in its inception, and the enemy saved his force by a precipitate retreat.

This formate initiation of the campaign promises well. It will doubtless be known in a few days at what point General Meade will open a new base for the supply of his army; that knowledge will cast considerable light on his awa view of the prospects for the ultimate destruction of Lee's army and the capture of the rebel capital.

NEW GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT .- We under stand that Henry Ward Beecher left for Washsent for by Mr. Lincoln to consult with him in regard to the formation of agovernment bureau for the regulation of the condition of emanoi nated slaves. The negro being destined henceforth to enter largely into the calculations of our current expenditure, it has been determined to submit to Congress a plan for the disburse. ments that will have to be made on his account Of course we cannot abandon to starvation and death the hordes of these unfortunates who are being cast upon the world by the operation of the President's proclamation. Lamentable as is the condition of thousands of our white citisens, who have been reduced to a similar state of destitution by the rebellion, they will have to wait their turn until these special objects of government benevolence shall have been cared for The organization of the proposed bureau is to be on an extensive scale, and will no doubt furnish many fat sinecures for our republican philanthropists. It will, we presume, be presided over by a Cabinet officer; for we see no reason why the black man should not have his Secretary of the Interior as well as the white. We are not quite sure that the great body of our people will relish these arrangements. The war has cost and is costing every white man in the country fifty per cent of his earnings. If, in addition to this, he is to be saddled with the permanent burden which is sought to be placed on his shoulders by this scheme, it will assuredly provoke a reaction that will disturb the calculations of those en-

gaged in it. Anomalies of the Day .- We bear complaints on every side of the increased cost of all articles of personal consumption; but yet, curious to say, never were more of those articles consumed. We bear of clerks unable to live on their salaries, and mechanics starving on two dollars and a half a day; but we see the clerks' wives wearing costly silk dresses, and the mechanics spending more money at the theatres than they have ever done before. It is a well ascertained fact that amusements of all kinds-particularly those frequented by the working classes—were never more prosperous than they are at the present time. It is equally certain that there is no such thing as distress to be encountered in our community except among the idle and dissipated. We see plans started for the organization of female labor, or, in other words, for the formation of female trades unions; and yet we know it for a fact that at no period has female labor been so highly paid. There are manufactories in this city in which women carn as much as from twenty to thirty dollars a week. In many instances where strikes have taken place among male operatives they were already getting bigher wages than

The state of the s

war had enhanced the value of their wages by reducing the amount of competition and reddering employment more certain. We do not pretend to explain these anomalies. They are smong the curious features of the times.

MEADE'S ARMY.

Progress of Our Forces South of the Rapidan.

Graphic Account by Our Correspondent of the Marches and Skirmishing.

The Fighting of Friday and Saturday.

The Rebels Driven Back and Forced to Assume a New Position.

State of Affairs on Monday Afternoon.

A General Assault Ordered, but Subsequently Deferred.

The Two Armies Face to Face on Mine River.

Rumored Falling Back of General Meade to Fredericksburg.

THE LATEST REBEL ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL LEE'S TELEGRAM

Mr. Frank G. Chapman's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 30, 1863.

The Army of the Petomac commenced moving from it position in the vicinity of Brandy Station on the morning of the 26th inst., in the following order:-General Warren with his corps—the Second—which has been encamped sear Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, was to move to Germanna Ford, on the Rapi lao, crossing the river at that was to take position on the road leading from der Gen. French, was to proceed from Brandy Station by the road to Jacob's Mills, crossing at that point, and tak ing up the line of march to form a junction with Warren at Robertson's Tavern, taking position on the right of the Second corps, on the Raccoon Ford road. The Fifth corps led by Gen. Sykes, was to go by way of the Culpeppe Ford, and after crossing the river was to march on Wactone Mine road to l'arker's store, and thence by way of the Fredericksburg and Crange Court House plan road to the cross road leading south from Robert son's tavers, going into camp at night with its left resting on the plank road, and its right extending porthward toward to the left of the Second corne The Sixth corps, General Sedgwick's, was to cross the river at Jacobs' mill, fellowing the Third, and taking position in rear of the Ihird, near Robertson's tavers The First corps, General Newton, was to to low the First Sykes General Kitpatrick's cavalry was to guard the upper force of the Kapidan, crossing at Ruccoon Ford when the way should be cleared; then to proceed, by way of the Raccoon and Robertson's tavera read to a Franch. Buford was to hold the right flank, while Green

This, you will perceive, would have given us a front House plank road northward across the old tumpike at Robertson's taveru, and d wn the Raccoon road to below the head of Mine run The Fifth, Second and Third corps in serve. The reserve artiflery was to take position in res of the Fifth corps, and the trains were to be parked at Richardsville. Buford, in addition to holding the right below Culpepter Court House, was also assigned the duty of guarding the trains at Richardsville.

THE DESIGNS OF GENERAL MEADE INTERFERED WITH B lank the rebel position between the Rapidan and Orang rebet capital; and that they would have been successful saturated the ground as to render the roads almost im-passable, and give the creeks and rivers an altitude be youd att anticipation. But the rain would not have thwarted General Monde's plans had nothing else interfered. But the enemy were fully apprised of our antic the Washington Chronicle, on Monday last, of the entire

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY—THE ROADS, STREAMS, BUILDin order to understand the operations fully, a topographical view of the locality will be necessary. The cour

try north of the Rapidan has been so often described that a delignation now would be useless but, as this is the farthest point to which we have yet penetrated in this direction comparatively little is known at the North concerning comparatively little is known at the North concerning this part of the Old Dominion. Commencing at Raccook Ford, which is about eight miles southeast of the old todar Mountain battlefield, and going with the stream three miles, we came to Morton's Ford, so named after Two miles further down is Stringfellow's Ford, and Ford is a mile still lower, near the mouth of Mountai rus. Jecobs' mill Ford is two and a hair miles below Mitchell's, and Germanna Ford is two miles by land and five by river below Jacobs' mill. Then it is five mires to Cuipepper Ford, and then six miles to kly's Ford. These fords, for the most part, are but little more than places where footbardy adventurers mounted on sure footed chargers, would wish to cross at mounted to the lowest stage of water, and then only under the most urgent necessity, if one were to judge by the brush grown and rick-stream banks up whose sides he is compelled to climb a hundred feet or more in order to realize that he has creesed the Rapidau. But they are fords now only je name; for the freshet has made it obligatory upon us to name; for the freshet has made it obligatory upon us to bridge the stream at all the priots of crossing. South of the river, for a distance of from five to eight miles, to the line of the old turnpike, the country is broken and densely wooded, traversed by a network of paths which in Virginia are signified by the name of roads. I should judge they were first laid out by a dog with a tin keltle attached to his tail. Scattered through this wilderness are little patches of cleared land, of a few acres in extent, each adorned by a log house and kitchen, with perhaps a negro but or two to give dignity to the name with which each holder christens his place to the name with which each holder christens his place "plentation." A few little streams wind through the guilles northward to the river, known as Mountain lifted big Bussell, "Little Russell," Flat and Wildercom runs Mountain run being the most vestward and Will perness the most eastward of the seriet. The the river at Germanna ford, the old turnpike at Broken Bridge, and intersects the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House road four miles west of they had ever previously obtained. And it Chancellorsville, The eld turnpike, which was formerly should not be increased that, in addition, the table from the countries between Francischeburg and mid-

rup nearly parallel to each other, about three and a hall river are; first, the one from Culpepper Ford, intersecting the plank road at Parker's store; second, that from Ger manna Ford to Broken Bridge; third, that from Jacobs Mills Ford to Roberson's tavern, and, fourth, that from Raccoon Ford to Robertson's tavern.

several corps reached the ford a little after noon and crossed without opposition, except that interposed by high water; but all failed to reach the points designated owing to the delays in laying the pontoons and the horri-ble state of the roads, added to our total want of know iedge of the country and the impossibility of obtaining reliable information. General French found the outpos of the robels on the south bank, at Jacob's mill, and skirmished with them. driving them back for a couple of miles, where he encamped. General Meade and General Warren has their headquarters at Fiat runfchurch, and General Sykes had his a short distance south of the river or the road towards Parker's store. General Sodgwick
was encamped at the river at Jacob's mill, and General
Newton at Culpepper Ford.

RESCHIPTION OF THE MARCH ON PRIDAY.

Early on Friday morning each of the advance corpu-took up their lines of march in the directions first de signed. The Third corps, on the right, advanced only about four miles, when General Prince, commanding the Second division, came upon the enemy's pickets, at a pisce known as the Widow Morris' farm. He here halled his command—as a divergence in the road to the left, not laid down in the military charts, rendered it highly probable that he was on the wrong road altogether.

While he was here haited he heard the first firing of Gosoral Warren, at Robertsqu's tavern. As it came nearer and nearer, Gen. French concluded Gen. Warren was attempting to open communication with him, and he pushed Prince forward, supported by Birnoy and Carr, with instructions to reach and hold the R.coon Ford road at Jones' Cross Roads.

designation and the country and the country and the while with a small body of the enemy's abarpahooters, until be reached a point about half a mile from the cross roads, where he found the enemy in strong force, drawn up in line of battle across the road, file at once formed his division in line of battle, his right resting on a ravine, and his left extending a few rods south of the road.

THE FIGHTING ENCOMES CHNERAL. was between the skirmishers only, each party evidently trying to ascertain the position of the other. General Birney's and General Carr's divisions were posted at the left of Prince, and at four o'clock the fight became general. The enemy had opposed to us a force of about fifteen thousand men, who had moved down from Raccoon Ford that day, consisting of Excitate Phoddic, and Johnston's divisions. Should of Early's, Rhode's and Johnston's divisions. Shortly thrown into the woods to the left of the Third corps and, though they were not actually engaged, they did excel-lent service in preventing the enemy from flanking our position in that direction. RESULT OF THE BATTLE—THE RESELS FORCED TO BRIDE WITH

The fight lasted until after dark, and resulted in the repulse of the enemy, with a loss of about six nundred in killed and wounded and two nundred prisoners. The

enemy withdrew, under cover of the darkness, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, to the line of his de General French's loss was about three hundred and corps were buried on widow Morris' farm, and the pital, near Robertson's tavern; but the killed as

Fredericksburg and Orange Court House, ten o'clock Colonel Smrth, commanding to brigade, Third division, having the advan-

column, arrived at Robertson's, where he found the enemy's skirmishers posted in the woods, west of the tavers, and occupying a slight breastwork in the hollow. As the country was thickly wooded, and as General French had not come up, and as General Warren had beard the firing attendant upon the operations of the Third corps, at Jones' cross roads, and as the indication were that the enemy were in force in front and on the right, General Warren only threw forward his line of down the pike in the direction of Mine run. ish was kept up until night, resulting in the with

The Fifth corps, after crossing the river at Culps Ford, advanced southward as far as the Old Wilder church, four miles from Chancellorsville, where the the march again, going direct to Parker's store, on the Fredericksburg and Grang Court House plank road. Here they halted to allow Gregg's cavalry to pass.

General Greek had come down from Ely's Ford by and ther road, and was to take the inkinstire in the advance of the left column. The cavalry and infantry then moved forward to Oak Woods—or, as it is laid down on the map, New Hope Church. Here the cavalry advance came upon rebel infantry as well as caval-ry pickets, who retire !, fighting, a mile and a nail, to the point where their reserves were posted, and where they had erected some earthworks. The cavalry then retired

In this fight the cayalry suffered severely, baving lost ments and behavior of the cavalry are spoken of ver-bighly by the infantry officers in attendance. At one tim a brigade of cavalry was dismounted and acted as infantry and while doing so met and repulsed two terrific bayone charges of the enemy.

The First corps followed the Fifth across the river, as secamped, on Thursday night, at Richards' Mills, a half rear, going into camp in rear of and between the Fifth and Second corps.

SPIRITED SEIRYISH OF GENERAL CUSTER'S CAVALRY. division of cavalry, had quite a spirited skirmish in the vicinity of Raccon Ford, where he crossed and attacked the enemy in their intrenchments, driving them out and taking possession, but of the particulars I have nothing as the cavalry are not allowed the privilege of baving a

bistorian with them. At night on Friday General Meade moved his he ters from Flat run church to a point about a mile east o Robertson's Tavern, in the rear of the Second corps.

SITUATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ON SATURDAY
MORNING.

The following is the situation on Saturday morning.— The Third corps was at Jones Cross Reads, with the Sixth corps on its left. The Second corps was at Robertson's tavern; the Fifth on the Plank road, three and-half miles gouth of Robertson's tavern, and the First was in rear and to the right of the Fifth. Early on Saturday morning Geos. French and Sedgwick moved down and formed a junction with Warren, and the three corps formed in line of battle and advanced westward, the enemy retiring towards his works west of Mine POSITION OF THE OFFICERS ARRIVE.

The rebel line of deence on the run was found to be very strong. When our infantry reached a point within a half mile of them, and in plans sight, a halt was ordered. and Arnold's and Rickett's batteries were planted on at eminence south of the pike. An artiflery duel was keep up at intervals derive the day, white our skirmishers

were pushed forward to Mine con.

THE FORK OF SAURDAY.

I should not omit to mention that early on Saturday moraing a secore atorm and my which growthy impeded operations. In fact, I may any mothing was done except occasional firing by our batteries and sharpshooting be-tween our own and the enemy's skirmsbors. AN ATTACK ON THE MARKS INTERPRED TO RAYS HERN MADE OF SURDAY.

On Sunday morning General Warren, with his corps and one division of the Sixth corps, moved around by way of the plank road to make a demonstration on the right of the robot line, while the remaining corps were to extend the messels under in Leonia but semeshing de-

layed General Warren so that he did not get into posi-tion until too late an hour for anything to be accounplished that day. The reserve artillery had been brought forward, and at night nearly all our batteries were in

position, ready for the fray to commence.

OPENING OF FIRE ALONG ONE RETURE PROPER ON MONDAY.

This (Monday) morning at eight o'clock, the bettle opened along our entire front, the enemy replying only from a few pieces for an hour. The artillery practice was incessant and heavy. Then came a luli, which lasted until one o'clock, our infantry in the meantime preparing

FOSITION OF AFFAIRS ON MONDAY AFFERNOON.

But now comes a report that Warren has found the enemy too strongly posted in his front, and General Monde

peased at the centre and right. At this time I do not think we shall fight to-day

Mr. William Young's Despatch.

AFFAIRS AT THE FRONT. No cannouading has been heard to-day, and no battle has yet been fought. Thus far there has been nothing but skirmishing at the front.

One of the Hexald's correspondents, Mr. Alexander Houston, is supposed to have been captured while en desvering to got through with the latest intelligence from the front. Hajor Mosby has therefore probably added another horse of the Hexald stud to the choice and select stock of his mounted rangers. It is the west known horse Pride, which has been in the service of the Herald since the war commenced, and the same whose fleetness carried Mr. Davidson, one of your cor espondents, swiftly away from perit and gue

So much for the horse. Now a word for his rider Mr. Houston has that reculiar tact and knowledge of the rebel soldiery that will reader his attua-tion pleasant and agreeable while among them, and will be quite likely to enable him to reach our lines again after but a brief detention. His equanimity of characte and cheerful disposition are such that be will make th

A soldier of a Union soldies by duranta.

A soldier of the One Handred and Forty-second
Peousylvania Volunteers, Cotonel McCalmont, was
murdered by guerillas yesterday near Catlott's Station. He, together with a comrade,
went out to cut wood, the one carrying a gue,
the other an axe, when three men approached, dressed the other an axe, when three men approached, dressed in the Union uniform. They seized the gun and captured one of the soldiers, but the other escaped. The ca before a pursuing party had reacted him the report of a gun was heard, which led to the discovery that he had been murdered by the gueriliss, who had shot him with his own gun, and his dead body was found, stripped of overcoat, pants and shoes. This is the way bushwhack-

neadquarters.

A dash was made by guerillas on the railroad guard near Catlett's Station this morning. Twenty of our me were captured; but fourteen of them escaped and subse uently returned.

A few mounted guerillas made a dash upon a guard at Licking run, near Warreston Junction, this morning, but were repulsed by a sergeant and three men, who steed firm, while the remetader of the guard took flight, though they came back when the danger was over. CAPTURE OF CATTLE, MULES AND SEEEP PROM

Some two hundred head of mules, cattle and shee were captured from Mosby at Thoroughlare Gap lan night, and brought to Bristoe Station. ORS OF DOTERENCES HETWEEN GENERALS MEADE AND

There are rumors of a difference between Generals

Siege guns were to be placed in position yesterday, and it was expected a battle would be fought to-day. No firing has been heard, however, to-day.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch

Wammorow, Dec. 1, 1862.

Slaving left the Army of the Potomac at three o'clock
P. M. yesterday, it may be proper for me to add a few
words to the full details of Mr. Chapman, which will reach

miles from Sappahannock Station, I rode over our whole from line of battle. Everything was in readiness for the smault, and I have little doubt that our forces now occumake a show in our front.

make a show in our frost.

Lee has cunning enough to see that the longer he can employ us before giving battle, the weaker we must become both in numbers and supplies. When I left an assault had been ordered to be made upon their works. by the infantry with the bayonet, under cover of artil-lery fire. The camonading commenced before I left, and continued some time, without any reply from the every, and finally ceased entirely before I reached Ely For-It has not been heard since, and my conclusion is the we occupied their works without much opposition.

Wassington, Dec. 1, 1862.

If, as is reported to-day, General Meade has fallen be

upon Fredericksburg, as is most probable, the campaign in Virginia must be closed with the recent movements

The Press Despatch.

sgrow, Dec. 1, 1868. The train captured on the plank road on Friday is said to have contained a small quantity of ammunition, which the robels exploded. They also captured the smalles, eighty of which they carried away, and the remainder they hilled. The wagon master was killed, and the drivers (two excepted) were conveye away as priseners.
The number of prisoners takes by the Third corps has been greatly emggerated. Only sixty have as yet been reported to the Provest Marshal.

Among the wounded are Colonel McClellan and Colonel

Burgins, of the Eighty-sixth Penosylvania regiment, also

two captains, names unknown.

The Medical Director of the Third corps calimates our pe hundred killed.

A sole, dated Sunday, says:—
Yestorday closed clear, with the two armies lying in
line on opposite sides of Miss run valley. On examination
it was found that the ground on the sides of the run, excepting where it is crossed by the turnpite, was impasseble by our troops, owing to the boggy and swampy condition of the ground.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

News from the Battle Field to Sunday Morning, bo, --

Telegrame to the Signmond Whig, Ho-ORANGA COURT HOURS, Nov. 29-0 A. M. A rain storm prevailed all day yesterday. No move-ments of importance in either army. This morning the enemy are deploying in our front in line of battle.

There has been no fighting since Friday. There was some skirmishing on Saturday. The Yankees have eight

General Fitzhugh Lee drove the enemy's cavalry across Eriday's light was mostly with musketry.

Meaby fell on the rear of the Yankos wagon train sea Brandy Station on Friday morning, and burned thirty august and captured one hundred and twelve make and

nty borran. committee from Richmond to look after the rounded arrived at forchantile to-day.

The two armies are confronting each other in the of cattle. A fearthinght cannot long be postponed. General Ewell returned to the army to-day.

General Jones, who was wounded on Friday, will return

Arrest of Mayor Wasser.
Chraco, Dec. 1, 1865.
Mayor Wasser, whose alleged frauduler revenue transletions at Catro have been alrest; willede to, was a caled at McVickar's theatre, in this city, last night.

Death of the United States Marchal for on on the Mr. David R. Carr, the United States Marshal for the ware to during of Connections, died suddenly at his present

except and have the anti-securing contraction and the minimum opening spaces and